The protectionists (says the Richmond Enquirer) are making a desperate effort to increase the tariff at the next session. They saly with confidence on a report of Mr. Corwin, setting forth inevitable fauds under the present system. As the insue is to be boldly made, it becomes the advocates of the existing tariff, under which the country has moved with unparalleled prosperity, to cripple the batteries of the protectionists. We therefore, take great pleasure in re-publishing the masterly and conclusive broadside of the able commercial correspondent of the Union-He scatters to the winds Mr. Corwin's flimsy positions. The following letter is full of interest, and will command the attention of all lovers of just and equal administration of the laws. We must confess our surprise to see efforts being made at the South to swell the tariff-it being conceded that high duties operate as a tax on the South for the benefit of the

(Correspondence of the Washington Union.) New York, Oct. 1, 1850-4 P. M. When we regard the operations of the present tariff, in connexion with its arowed object, as purely a revenue tariff, we become struck with the singular success which has attended it. There never was, in the history of our government, a tariff which yielded in four years anything like the amount of revenue which has been derived from this. When the government, in 1812, was much embarassed for means. from principles of sound economy, which subsequent events have illustrated. That tariff remained in operation four years, and the same period has now elemsed under the operation of the present one. The amount of money derived from each by the federal

government has been as follows: Customs Resenue of the Enteral Government. Tariff of 1846. Tariff of #842. -10,208,000 29,436,357 1848 31,757,071 1844 1849 30,952,416 28,346,738 1850 39,500,376 26,212,668

Total \$97,309,441 \$123,352,049
The present tariff has yielded over twenty-six millions, or 35 per cent. more money than did the old one in the same time. The sneers and ridicule with which the "revenue" tariff was ushered into existence are still fresh in the memory of its friends, and they are content with the mortification which its eneles suffer on that score. But perhaps the most gratilying evidence of its soundness, as well as of the eminent ability with which its operation was regulated at first, is its absolute freedom from fraud, notwithstanding the rates of duty which it still possits on many descriptions of imports. The complete evidence of this freedom from frauds exists independently of the fact of its yielding such large returns, in the letter addressed to the President of the Senate on the 26th of September by Mr. Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the There never yet has been a system of taxation in

any age occountry which has not given rise to great ds in the endeavors of many to escape the full from tea, £4,382,469 from sugar, £747,105 from cofee, and £1,778,244 from wine—making £16,151,941 for five articles, and with the exception of tobacco, her rence. Those who opposed the present tariff have since earnestly pressed a shange from the ad valorem system, and for this purpose bey have kept up a continnal ery of frauds! frauds! without proving any The Senate at last ordefed the Secretary to report upon the subject, and the whole operations of all the ports of entry for four years have been ransacked and investigated, and the result is only a few insignifi-cant misrepresentations by the Secretary. It was rather sly in the Senate to order the Galphin cabinet to report upon frauds in the revenue, and they did wisely to leave the matter to Mr. Corwin, who was ready to receive the mercantile community, as well as the Military with "bloody hands and hospitable graves." All that man can do to fasten frauds upon the revenue he has doubtless done, and it appears only to reiterate those admirable regulations of Mr. Walker, which have been so successful in prevent-The present tariff, it will be borne in mind, repudi-

ated all old principles, and commenced with the adoption of a new one. The protective principle was abandoned, and the revenue principle avowed. The specific system was changed to the ad valorem. As we have remarked, no system of taxation, direct or indirect, ever yet existed that did not engender frauds. Attempts at evasion vary with the mode of the tax. The specific system had been fruitful of such attempts. and the ad valurem system would encounter changed tacties on the part of the roguish. Mr. Walker foresaw this result, and adapted regulations to the changed system, and these regulations have been so effectual that the Secretary can find no frauds to report. He finds his treausry overflowing from the effects of this new tariff and attendant rules, and suspects that the merchant as well as the cabinet officers cheat the government, but he cannot show it. He repeats Mr. Walker's regulations, to show that Mr. Walker apprehended frauds; but he cannot show that those regulations were not effectual. He says that difference of opinion arose as to whether goods should be invoiced at the purchase price, or at the market price on the day of shipment, and thinks that merchants will construe the law in their own favor. If they do, we can see no great atrocity in such a proceeding. He gives a fearful account of pussible frauds by undervaluation, and the only case he quotes is of the three cargoes of pimento, of which, be it remembered, the whole annual import is \$161,000 out of \$157,000,- Grove on the 25th. The officers present are: 000, or one thousandth part; and even in this case he shows that the law was effectual, and the proper

where there are no appraisers. From these very few Major Whiting, Brevet Major Gatlin, Brevet Major instances have been reported for the detection of frauds Paul, Lieuts, Stevenson and Tyler. or undervaluations, while there is every reason to helieve that they are as frequent at these ports as at Lieuts. Hayman, Henry, and Garland.

Undoubtedly quite as "frequent at these ports as at the destination of this regiment, and others;" but he fails to show how frequent they are at return to this department of the army. thers. Out of \$123,352,019 of duties collected, he nows cases where, if the frauds had been successful, however, he seems to attain by falschood, in the man- on Thursday evening last-all present except Mr. hold a public meeting, without respect to class or

" In the last annual report from this department several tables were inserted, to illustrate the effect of a the substitution of duties on the foreign value of mer-

November, 1836, ander specific duties average value per gallon -\$1 07 of the President. For seven months ending 30th June, 1847, under ad valorem duties-average value per gallon -For the year ending 30th June, 1848, under ad valorem duties-average val-For the year ending 30th June, 1849, under ad valorem duties-average val-For nine months ending 31st March, 1850, under ad valorem duties apprage

on diminishes, or other articles are substituted

the best became too high to sell. They were prohibited. The lower had destroyed the trade in the best qualities, and because they no longer came, the sage Secretary deslares fraud! He says, "prices abroad have not changed." True; but lower-priced articles are shipped here. Nevertheless, there is gross traud; but it is on the part of the Secretary deslares of the series of principle. hut it is on the part of the Secretary. The tables Such a course of conduct is discreditable and diffrom which he took these prices are extended back to graceful in the extreme, and cannot fail to produce discreditable and discr

inet officer fraudulently suppressed:

Cost Madeira. Cost Brandy. \$2 29 specific. 55 specific. 5 months to Nov., 1846, 1 09

the twiff of that year was voted for by the late Siles fic duty?—Why did Madeira wine fall \$1 20 per southern in that to an and the peace and welfare of Wright on the ground of revenue only—a departure gallon, or 55 per cent. under specific duties? If a southern society as now organized. decline in price was no proof of fraud then, why is it now, when the natural operation of trade would exclude the high-priced articles? In the case of brandy, which already exists there, and give strength and the average price for the four years of the present force to the party—already very numerous—that has tariff is 75 cents, and for the four years of the old been organized on the express ground of secession, present ad valurem tariff has averaged \$75 per 100 of the North are conducting against their interests, and gallons, against \$73 under the tariff of 1842. Yet froud is inferred because the price has fluctuated unterests to the construction of the North are conducting against their interests, and against their happiness and social prosperity. Here-

der the circumstances of the French revolution! part of the Secretary is the following assertion, show-ing a saddenly awakened solicitude for our importing platform, cast off its national characteristics, and idencitizens, whom he freely denounces as rogues:

are deprived of a lucrative employment in consequence pieces, provided their unholy ambition and purposes of these systematic frauds."

This is almost too ridiculous to notice, the facts being notoriously the reverse, viz : jobbers, or middle & Co., who are the most dangerous men in the commen, who formerly were the customers for the in- munity, and whose connection with any party would creases among this class, the importations fall more been put forward by the Utica convention. But they entirely into the hands of our own people. This have been disappointed; and the foul flag of aboliciers they all performed their duty, so far as we system, by removing one profit between manufacturer tionism and socialism has been unfurled to the breeze, therefore aids in increasing the amount of general themselves under it—to recommence the onslaught business—a fact evident in the large revenues the on southern institutions as guarantied by the constiweight of the taxes. The commercial history of all the construction against the construction of taxes and the evasious of them. The desperate rencontres and wild accentures of the smarglers of Spain, France, Italy and England, to say mething of that the new tariff, if honestly administered, would ment commenced at Syracuse and consumnated at the China waters and the corruptions of Mexico, form not yield enough to sustain the credit of the governergy, and ingenuity of British Smugglers, called in tariff; and yet the Secretary pretends more is lost by resolutions passed by the Utica convention, abolition to being by an erroneous customs system; are a nevered of expenses of the court guardeand preventive service of expenses of the court guardeand preventive service of England form a material item in the government outlay; and yet her custome are derived from three or four articles only. Thus, of £18,358,827 customs importers with small capital, notor four articles only. Thus, of £18,358,827 customs

tem, which favors importers with small capital, notble in our columns. We warned the whig party

£4,180,363 was derived from tehecco, £5,066,860 withstanding the infamous conduct of the collector of against being ruled by such demagogues as Seward, this port in needlessly harrassing merchants.

> road at Weldon, and with the Raleigh near Gaston. of railroad communication from Norfolk to the South. We are pleased also to learn that Wm. Collins. Esq., late First Auditor of the Treasury, has been appointed President of the Company. He is well known in Washington as a man of intelligence and enterprise, possessing that business knowledge and tact which eminently qualify him for his new posi-tion. He is well acquainted with the people of the headed by Washington Hunt, will be successful at country through which the road will pass, and will the election which will take place in this State next be enabled to make his appointments and centracts month. We fear that it will be voted for, regardless folk and Portsmouth owe him a debt of gratitude- and without taking into consideration the important for it is due to his zealous exertions that this impor- principle that will be in the issue in the contest. . If tant means of communication is about to be put in such should be the case, and the abolition whigs of operation. The road, when completed, will add New York should triumph, we may expect the commuch to the prosperity of those towns, and furnish an important link in the line of transit from the south the North and the South, of a more violent and dread-

to the seaboard. LIFE INSURANCE. We invite the attention of our the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compa- against northern commercial interests have been enny. Life insurance is a subject every way worthy of the serious consideration of our citizens. In all civilized and enlightened countries, it has been found of great henefit to persons in moderate circumstanizens. Other Life Companies formed on the mutual principle, have been abundantly successful, so as to leave no doubt as to the efficiency of such institutions. be awakened, and they will avail themselves of the tion, in the 48th year of his age. and their ability promptly to discharge their obliga-

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company may be truly and emphatically called a Home Institution. It is estimated that hundreds of thousand at dollars are annually sent from the Southern States, to be invested in Life policies; surely these investments have not been sent abroad from prefer-

tember, and arrived by short marches at Council Brevet Lt. Col. Bainbridge, commanding.

Field and Staff-Major Andrews, Doctors Wood duties collected. But the astute Secretary was put there to find frauds, and, as he cannot do this, he wants the Senate to take the will for the deed. Hear him! Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. There are, however, ninety-five ports of entry | Six Fint Companies Brevet Major Rains, Brevet Four Mounted Companies-Brevet Major Holmes,

Orders have been sent by express countermanding the destination of this regiment, and directing their St. Louis Republican.

Mr. Jerkin John W. Norwood of Hillsborough, was elected Director in the place of Wm. A. Graham, resigned. chandise in place of specific duties. Taking two as examples of the operation of our present system, the attention of the Secretary and Treasurer; but, on the sometime in the office.

We learn that the affairs of the Company were pretty thoroughly telked over, but we are not informed happiness of the most remote of the laboring population.

New York Commercial Advertiser. Jed: A. Lindsay tendered his resignation of the ofry, touching the interests of the same.

The Board will meet next in Raleigh, on the call of the President.

Greensborough Patriot.

to Liverpool and back, and provide good accommoda- will thus be crossed in five days time. tions and excellent fare, for the sum of sixty dollars each. The whole trip and stay to include about three Who says that Boston is not " the city of

A VAGUANT'S DEFENCE. A fellow taken up as a buying, at good bargains, always advertise. They wagrant, declared that he was not "a man without know it is the sure way to do a brisk and profitable

imported, to the extent which the above table would indicate; nor did the prices at which they were sold to consument at all canform to the declared values in the invoices and autries."

It is a well-known law of trade, that when the price of an article is raised, by duties on otherwise, its constitution of taking strong, firm, and distilled greend, instead of taking strong, firm, and distilled greend, instead of taking strong, firm, and distilled greend, instead of taking strong, firm, and distilled greend. as the delegates ought to have done, in opposition to a renewal of the dangerous reagitation of the slavery question, and against William H. Seward, and al per gallon, and brandy \$1 per gallon; under the pres-ent tariff, the former is 40 per cent., and the latter 100 per cent. The effect of these increased duties was to send a lower quality to this market, because they contented themselves was passing a few milk-

Such a course of conduct is discreditable and aster, net only to the whig party of the North, but eventually, perhaps, to the Union itself. What will the southern whigs say to this result? There is but one course left for them to pursue; and, in the event of the success of the candidates put forward under such circumstances, they will, we have no doubt disclaim all connexion with the northern abolition-whig 5 months to Nov., 1846 1 09 " \$1 07 * party, who, for the purpose of gratifying the ambition New why is brandy at 64 cents, under ad salorem of a few palefaced demagagues, would sacrifice their duties, more a proof of fraud, that at 55 under a specinational characteristics, and engage in a warfare against

tariff was 73 cents ; that is to say, the duty under the in consequence of the crusade which the aboli tionists the Garrison fanatics; but now we see the great whig Of a piece with this bare-faced imposition on the party of the State of New York, deliberately and detify itself with men who profess but one ides, and that one hostile to the South, and enlist under the "The business of importing merchandise has failen that one hostile to the South, and enlist under the rapidly and permanently into the hands of foreign banners of demagogues and disorganizers, who would manufacturers and merchants, and our own citizens not care if this glorious Union were shivered to

Of such a character are Seward, Weed, Greelev.

porters, have, in the last few years, entered so exten-sively into importing themselves as to greatly dimin-portion of the whig party had hoped that patriotism well received; indeed, the feeling against the law ish the numbers of importers as a distinct class. It and sound sense would have triumphed—that the nais the competition of those dealers who come more tionality of the whig party of New York would have directly in contact with customers against which the been preserved—and that a new set of candidates, importers have had to contend; and as capital in- and a new and comprehensive platform, would have and consumer, enables the latter to buy more, and and the whigs of this city and State invited to enrol Woed, and Greeley, and we predicted that, if they tolerated such men, they would eventually ruin and THE SECOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD. We are break down the party. Our predictions were unheedduties do not average 10 per cent. In the United States they average 25 per cent.; and yet, without coast guard or preventive service, frauds are of rare occurthat the work of renewal has already been commenc- administer the coup de grace, if, indeed, they have not ed. The road will connect with the Wilmington done so already. The whige have no one to blame but themselves. While the enemies in their ranks L will, when completed, furnish an unbroken chain were stabbing their organization to the heart, they

were sunk in aputhy, and lost to the danger that According to the present condition of public feeling in the North, and the numerous unions and allithere is good reason to fear that the abolition licket, mencement of an excitement, and a contest between ment. His book will be so cheap that every one can ful character than any that ever preceded it. The South will see at once that they have nothing to hope tered into in the South. This, however, will be but the beginning of the end. By northern hostility and fanaticism, the South have been driven into manufacturing their staple product on an extensive scale, and a continuance of it will force them to build their own ships, and carry on a direct commerce with Europe superabundant advantages which Nature has provided them with, and which are amply sufficient to render will become of northern manufactures, northern comour people to sacrifice all-our interests, our prosperity, our commercial vitality-to gratify such ambi-New York Herald, Oct. 18.

FROM MEXICO. The Brownsville (Rio Grande) respected and honored member. Sentinel, of the 9th, says: "We have dates from different parts of Mexico and from the capital to the 17th inst. The contest for the Presidency seems now to be reduced to two aspirants, Arista and Al- Our friends in Johnston have a number of men well the victory is claimed by the partisan papers of both with unanimity upon some one of them, and elect him. sides. Arista, however, has carried to the Monitor Republicano, the State of Tamaulipas, the cities of Mexico. Puebla, Vera Cruz, and several other places of lesser note.

is held that the Southern and Middle States will pro-nounce against him, and if Almonte, then the North,

Congress with reference to the slavery question, and thereby to make such a demonstration of popular totiment as shall put an effectual end to the agitation of that subject. In this merchants, tradesmen, laboring men, all are interested, because upon internal peace

CROSSING THE ATLASTIC IN FIVE DAYS! citizens of Portland, Me., have petitioned their Legslature to ascertain the most practicable route for a

your money to the best advantage. Competition is its results.

OUR SEMI-WEEKLY. We continue to receive accessions to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly. Our terms are now so low that no one who wants a newspaper can reasonably refuse to sub-acribe. We shall certainly commence our Semi-Weekly the 1st of November. Our terms, after the 1st of November, will be as follows :

For the Weekly paper \$2 in advance; \$2 50 within the first six months; and \$3 if not paid within six months. For the Semi-Weekly \$4 in advance; \$4 50 within the first six months; and \$5 if not paid within six months. These terms willing rigidly adhered to. The present advance payment by settling up arrearages, and taking a new start; and those of them who may wish to transfer their subscriptions to the Seas-Weekly, can easily take advance of the advance, payment on that in the same

We have sent our Prospectures in all directions. hope our friends will "take good care of them" and est that they are filled up. Our thanks are due especially to those Postmasters who have received subscribers for us, and remitted us money. If we can serve them in any way, in this part of Commonwealth, we shall be happy to do so. We have also sent Prospectuses to offices where we have no subscribers. Will the Postmasters do us the favor to hand them round, or post them

Our first Semi-Weekly will appear on Wednes day next; and our Weekly paper, after this issue, will be printed on Saturdays instead of Wednesdays, as at

THE GENERAL REVIEW.

On Thursday last the Militia of Wake County, composing the 35th and 36th Regiments, under the command of Colonels Tucker and Witherspoon, were reviewed in this City by Major General Singeltary and Brigadier General Littlejohn.

The day was fine, and the Beview went off handsomely and to the apparent satisfaction of all. The Regiments were addressed on the field by the two Generals, mainly in relation to the importance of a proper discipline, and in condemnation of the law of the last Legislature, exempting those over thirty-five years of age from military duty. Their remarks were above-mentioned seemed to be unanimous.

Gen. Singeltary looked remarkably well on the casion, and the same may be said of his brilliant Staff cers They all performed their duty, so far as we could judge, in a creditable manner; and as for our friend, Col. Tucker, of the 35th, we saw one, from the Generals down, who " sat his horse" better, or who went through the various movements or turned the various "points," with more propriety or

Gen. Singeltary deserves much praise for the military pride he is exciting, and for the improved discipline which he is laboring to effect. After all, the and well trained, is deserving of commendation. We hone these efforts may become general in all parts of the State. Instead of trifling with our militia, and

SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA. We invite the attention of every citizen of the State

to Col. Wheeler's Prospectus, in another column, of his " Sketches of North Carolina." This is a work which every son of the good old State ought to be ances which the abolition whigs have formed with proud to welcome to his library. It will contain much the socialists, anti-renters, and other disorganizers, valuable and hitherto unpublished matter; and from our knowledge of what it is expected to embrace, we have no hesitation in saying that it must throw no small degree of light upon the early history of the in the most judicious manner. The people of Nor of the circumstances under which it was put torward, State, especially that of the Revolution and the period immediately preceding that grand event.

Col. Wheeler deserves the thanks of the people of the State for his disinterested labors in this departafford to subscribe for it. Subscriptions to the work ed men, whose duty and business it is to study and will be received at this office, and forwarded to the from the North, and they will retaliate in the most anthor; and we hope our brethren of the Press will effective manner possible. As it is, organizations generally copy the Prospectus, and act as agents in receiving the names of subscribers in their respective proof: localities.

DEATH OF MR. TOMLINSON.

We announce, with deep regret, the death of James Tomlinson, Esq. of Johnston County. He expired and the rest of the world. Their latent energies will at his residence, on the 23d instant of billous conges-

Mr. Tomlinson was elected to the Commons from Johnston County in 1834; and was a member of eiththe southern states totally independent of the North. Johnston County in 1834; and was a member of eith-In such case, what will become of the North? What er the Senate or the Commons, at each successive session, up to 1848, when he retired to private life. merce, and northern prosperity of every kind? Are In 1850 he was again brought forward for the Commons by his party, and elected. Mr. Tomlinson was What, then, is to be done? We await an answer. bly successful in all his undertakings. His death is

an election to supply the vacancy, at an early day. monte. It is doubtful which of the two will win, as qualified for the post; and we hope they will rally

sonal inspection of the various localities on each side the whole Northern population besides:

A Mass Meeting is soon to be held, in New York A Boston Speculator proposes a plan by which they who choose may go to London and see the big fair, in the Spring, and come back again, all for not more than one hundred dollars. He says he has ascertained from Bangor in the direction of St. John, New Brunswick, to some good harbor at Nova Scoin, to take the necessary steps to from down the fanatics and to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law. The free good authority that, provided one hundred passengers can be obtained, the proprietors of a line of tance is said to be 2,000 miles. Assuming the speed the first class packets will agree to furnish a passage of steam vessels to be 17 miles an hour, the ocean the papers of the city are advocating the Meeting, but the Tribune and Post are grumbfing and throw-Never neglect to read the advertising department, ing cold water upon it. We hope the Meeting may of a newspaper, if you would know where to be speedily held, and that it may prove beneficial in

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. the chamored for the blood of Christ, they are deaf no more water than would turn the school-boy's flutter. to all voices but those of Hate, Malignity, and Ven- wheel; but it widens and deepens with the hours, and geance. Nothing is two sacred for their polluting if not closed in time, it resists all attempts to arrest touch. They live to revile, and they labor to destroy. it, and goes forward with constantly increasing purposes; and you will find them as frequently in the Church, under the clock of sanctity, as out of it. But though we may not reason with such people, it is well, occasionally, to expose their fallacies

and rebuke the avil spirit which controls them. Most of the Churches in the Free States have already taken ground against the Fugitive Slave Law. and demanded its repeal. They assert it to be in violation of the Constitution, and of the still "higher law" of God. At a meeting, for instance, of the New York Evangelical Congregational Association, held at Poughkeepsie on the 8th instant, the following Resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That we cannot recognize this law as of any binding force upon the citizens of our country. 1st. Because it is contrary to the express command of God. Deut. 23, 16, 17—"Thou shalt not not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppose him." 2d. It is in oppose best: thou shalt not oppress him." 2d. It is in opporequires us in all things to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. 3d. It conflicts with the provisions of our National Constitution.

Slave Law, or any alteration in it which will be a superstant of the state of the st 4th. It prostrates those two great safeguards of hu-man liberty, habeas corpus and trial by jury. 5th. It is revolting to the spontaneous promptings of humanity. 6th. It brings upon our Nation the reproach of injustice and inconsistency, and impairs our influence upon the world for good. 7th, In short, this law utrages every principle of human feeling, of humanity and religion; and thus, so far as the principle is

concerned, it endangers the liberty of every man.

Resolved. That while we recognize the obligation to obey the laws of the land, we make an exception n the case of all such provisions as contravene the higher laws" of God. Resided. That we advise all persons to render

every needful aid and comfort to Fugitive Slaves, just the same as if there were no law in the land forbidding it."

Now it is a fact, that the only Biblical authority which these fauztics rely upon or can quote, to justity them in refusing to deliver up fugitive slaves, is an authority which, properly understood, commands by the clearest implication the very act of justice which they say it binds them to refuse. The Israelites were a peculiar people. They were blessed with the immediate presence, and held, of all the existing nations, the oracles of God. It was their policy to root out and destroy the heathen, and this they effected by fire and sword ; but as they had been once in bondage themselves in Egypt, they were comanded to be kind to " strangers "-that is, to such of the surrounding nations as escaped to them, and claimed d protection. Thus they tions, and not upon individuals; and the same policy, enjoined in the above passage from Desteronomy, which weakened their heathen enemies by holding on to their escaped servants, gave to those servants also the benefits of a better government, and some hope, at least, of an interest in the promised Messiah. But the Twelve Tribes held slaves, under an express command from the Almighty; and, by implication, the obligation upon the respective Tribes to restore es- appeared. She is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, caped slaves, one to the other, was as clear as if writ and her name is Christina Dawson. She has been ten in so many words-else all right and justice would laboring successfully in Germany, about eighteen have ceased in the midet of this favored people, pro- months, to perfect herself in the higher branches perty of this kind would have been valueless, and of the mestal art. The most flattering accounts anarchy and ruin would have speedily ensued. God have been received of her vocal powers. Have we spoke in the above passage, not to one of the Tribes, but one Barnum? A Berlin correspondent of a Glasbut to all of them-he spoke to the Jewish people; gow paper says Miss Dawson's voice is from G. beand, as a matter of course, thus addressing them, he low the lines to E. in alt,-nearly three octaves. meant to be understood as alluding to slaves escap- With Miss Dawson, of Glasgow, and Mademoiselle ing from the surrounding heathen nations. He was Parode of Genoa, who is shortly to appear at Marc so understood; and we find this interpretation is Maretizak's Italian Opera House in New York, the

have been guilty of perverting the Holy Scriptures is the other Barnum? Now is the time for B. No. 2 have quoted its language to mean one thing, when it to go in. means another, and that, too, to justify them in inflicting a great wrong upon their neighbors. They must have known better; for they have among them learnexplain the Scriptures.

writings we have consulted.

We have said the Jewish people held slaves under an express command from the Almighty. Here is the

sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their known opinions have identified him with the South. families that are with you, which they begat in your land; and they shall be your possession.

And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your

children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bondmen forever." LEVITIOUS, 25th chapter, 45th and 46th verses.

Again. Paul says in his Epistle to the Ephesians: Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh." Again. St. Paul says to Titus: " Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things; paper, from the New York Herald, a neutral paper, not answering again; not purloining, but showing all showing the surrender of the Whig party of New tious demagagues as Seward, Weed, Greeley, & Co.! an earnest, honest man, full of energy, and remarks- good fidelity," &c. The truth is, the Holy Book is York into the hands of the Sewardites. The Kaleigh foll and clear upon all these points; and every where Register, printed in a sloveholding State, endeavors a serious loss to the community of which he was a in its blessed pages, from the first letter to the last to produce the impression that the Whigs of New line, he is accounted worthy-whether Prince or sub- York, as at present organized, are fit and worthy as-We presume the Governor will issue his writ for ject, master or slave-who performs his duty, in his sociates of Southern Whigs; the Herald an indepen-

humble submission to the will of his Creator. We learn that at the recent Meeting of the Direc- hear the language of St. Paul, as he invokes the Di- Register, which knows but little about public affairs tors of the Central Rail Road at Greensborough, no vine vengcance upon their evil deeds: "Let every in New York; or the Herald, that knows every part of the Road was located, the surveys not being soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there thing necessary to be known upon the subject? Let "The wisacres in politics pronounce a revolution part of the Road was located, the surveys not being inevitable, it matters not which party may prove successful in electing its President. If Arista gains, it this City early in December, when it is expected the dained of God. Whosever therefore many than the dained of God. Whosever therefore many than the dained of God. this City early in December, when it is expected the dained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the surveys will be finished along the entire line; and at power, resisteth the ordinance of God : and they that bordering on Sierra Madre, will pronounce in his fa- that time the Road will be located. Of course the resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For spot for the Depot near this place will then be fixed IMPORTANT AND DESIRABLE DEVEMENT. We learn, upon; and we have no doubt, from what we have if any were intended, the government would have lost perhaps \$1,000! What cannot be shown by facts, perhaps \$1,000! Wha of the Town, by the Directors. We regret that any reason is, that they have, to a great extent, the control feeling should have existed in this community, on of the consonants of their hearers, and they are conthe subject of locating the Depot; and we hope this stantly engaged in their unholy work. Such men, feeling will now be put to rest. No citizen here can instead of preaching peace and good will, are stirring doubt that the Board of Directors will do their day in up strife and enmity among brothers. Instead of the premises, with all the lights before them at the subjecting themselves unto the higher powers, they time, and after due examination, in person, of the are advising sedition and insurrection; for honesty they would substitute theft, and in the place of the pure word of God, which is Mercy, Justice, and Charity, they would establish the reign of insubordination and murder, and open upon these States the flood-gates of war and wide-spread carnage. But, we repeat, it is idle to reason with such men, or with their infatuated followers. Abandoned by Heaves, and instigated by the Devil, no human power cas restrain or control them; and this "agitation" on the Slavery question in its various shapes and aspects, must therefore " go to its end."

What Southern man thought, twelve months ago, that the issue would now be the continuance or repeal We are gratified to learn that our worthy and indus- of the Fugitive Slave Law ? But so it is ! Abolitionvalue per gallon - 48 64 any visible means of subsistence, as he had just opened a store. "It was found on inquiry, that he had opened it with a crowbar in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were hot decline in the countries from which they were had opened it with a crowbar in the night, and so pened it with a

our vested rights and vital interests! The creease It is idle to reason with anaties. Like the Jews when first formed, sends out from the mighty stream strength until its work of destruction is accomplish

SOUTHERN "ULTRAISTS." The Raleigh Register and Washington Union an still talking of Southern "ultraiets" and Southern "disunionists." Will either of these presses be good enough to inform us if they know of any Southern manage ho has at any time asked more than his right as involved in the Slavery question? An "ultraign person who advocates extreme measures; and what but extreme measures of the part of the fanatics, has driven southern men to think of dissolution?

There are "disunionists" in the South, but ther are so from sad necessity. They have been forced to this position by the aggressions and insults of the Abolitionists, invited and encouraged, in many in stances, by the craven submission to wrong of South. era men. We know of no man in the South who desires dissolution for dissolution's sake; but on the contrary we know that the first affections of men here have been for the Union in its true spirit, and for the Constitution as our fathers made it. But "constant its object or destroy it vitality. If they should, ther will deserve to be pitied and despised by their assailants in the free States, and scorned by all true men throughout the world.

Southern " ultraists" and " disunionists" indeed Why, who is to blame for the present state of things ! Who but the people of the free States? We hope that these journals will, at least, before they resume their allusions to Southern "ultraists," tell their readers whether they know of any Southern man who has at any time demanded of the free States more than his rights. That will settle the question as to how much justice there is in these allusions.

The strongest ground of objection to the admission of California as a State urged by the Secessionists and Disunionists, was that it contained what, in the estimation of Mr. Calhoun, was worse than ten Wilnots-an Executive Proviso.

The "strongest ground of objection" among Southern men to the admission of California, was the broad and naked fact that she was admitted solely because she had prohibited Slavery. Does not the Register know this to be so? Why, may we ask that paper, were not the Californians silent on this uestion? Can that paper tell?

The Register still talks about " Secessionists and Disunionists." Now who made these men so ? Have they not been driven to their present position by the Abolitionists and Freesoilers? And why and abuse them, while the fanatics of the Free States are paraded by the Register, as in the case of the New York Whigs, as "national" Whigs!

What will the Register say and do, if the Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed ? Is that paper willing to compromise here also? Will it stand by that law as it is ! Let us have the answer-yes, or no.

A new Prima Donna and rival to Jenny Lind has given to this passage by all the Commentators whose Lind will have to come her "echo notes" in the best style to prevent Baruum's present engagements Thus it will be seen that these Congregationalists from turning out not quite so golden after all. Where

THE TRUE POLICY.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted at a recent public meeting in Hinds County, Mississippi :

" Resolved, That we will not transact any business (either by the shipment of cotton to, or the purchase f goods from) with any merchant in the city of New "Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do ments, or unless his long residence in the South and Orleans who is known to be a free-soiler in his sent-Resolved, That we will employ no school-teachers or patronize any school under the management of any person or persons who are not known to be wholly outhern in all their feelings and opinions."

In addition to this, we see it stated that the Medical students of Columbia, South Carolina, to the number of fifteen, have resolved not to attend Medical Lectures in any Northern institution.

Read the article in another column of this day's sphere, according to the best lights he has, and with dent paper printed in a free State, demonstrates that Sewardiem is in the ascendant in New York, and These Christians in the free States set up their that if the Whige carry the day there on the 5th of judgments against that of the Almighty, and blindly next month, it will be a triumph over the Constitustrike against all law, order, and right! Let them tion and the South. Which is to be believed-the men of reason decide.

MOUNTAIN BANNER. Mr. Hayden announces in the last number of this paper, that he has disposed of it to Franklin I. Wilson, Esq., and that the paper chief cellent writer, and a young gentleman of promise and character. We hope his " Banner " may long float in triumph on the mountains.

We are requested to sate that Robinson's and Eldred's Circus will exhibit in this City during the present month. This Circus is said to have been materially enlarged and improved, and its attractions are of course sorrespondingly increased. It has six Lady Equestrians. " Francetto Brower is the Clown.

THER'S ALMANAC. We are indebted to Mr. Turner for a copy of his " North Carolina Almanac' for 1851. It is printed in excellent style, and contains much valuable information.

William White, Jr. of the Raleigh Post office, will accept our thanks for a very handsome copy of a Directory, containing a list of all the Post-offices in the United States. It is just the book we needed.

There was a frost throughout the whole South as far as Savanah, on the night of the 21st instant. We had a pretty beavy one here on Sunday night last.

Jesse E. Dow, Esq., the Poet, and author of the " Heroic Age," died suddenly at Washington City.